

CLARESHOLM REVIEW

VOLUME 9

CLARESHOLM, ALTA., FEB. 12, 1914.

NO. 51

Meadow Creek Notes

Mr. Oliver has returned to Meadow Creek after an extended trip through B. C.

Miss Grace Bissett has been visiting her sister Mrs. Marshall at J. W. Mackinnon's.

Dr. Anderson of Clareholm was at Meadow Creek last week.

Everybody will be pleased to hear that the Misses Jessie and Beattie Bell are recovering from their severe illness, also that Alex is recovering from his attack of the grip.

J. J. Vance was elected chairman of the School Board. Alex Bell is signing his position.

Everybody is suffering from colds or coughs these days, I expect the 30 below is the cause of it.

Mr. Harry Claver left for Pincher Creek last Monday where he will endeavour to advance himself in military matters, which is pretty near impossible from the way in which he has been displaying his ability of late.

Dances at Schaffer, Garforth, and Greenbank, but none at Meadow Creek. Don't bother now, people will think it's a lie, so sleep it!

Gorman Matthews seems to have disappeared from the land of the living. He must be long a-come.

The rag time two-step was danced over at Schaffer last week. Why not the "Tango" or the "Bunny Hug"?

Mr. Cunningham found the school house empty one day last week, the weather being too cold, so he took a day's holiday.

"Rob" Oliver is shipping for R. G. Bissett.

Mr. Harold DeForest left for a short visit to Calgary Monday last.

College Herds of Aryshires Not the Best

POOR QUALITY OF CATTLE IN PUBLIC OWNED HERDS, ALLEGED AT MEETING.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Veterinary Association was held here Thursday. Secretary Stephen of Huntington, Que., in his report, said that the year 1913 may be termed one of progress and activity in Aryshire circles, despite the financial depression which has affected all lines of business. There was an increase in membership of 292 during the year, and a balance of \$1454 on the books.

Mr. Stephens called attention to the quality of the Aryshires at our educational institutions. During the past year he inspected the herds at various agricultural colleges, experimental farms and stations in Canada. Only at Macdonald college, Quebec, and at the experimental station at Clareholm, Alberta, have they high class Aryshires. Those kept at Guelph, Winnipeg and Saskatchewan agricultural colleges are very ordinary types.

Mr. Stephens said that the Aryshires at our educational institutions should have the same high class as those at the experimental stations. These institutions should have the same high class as those at the experimental stations.

President, P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que.; vice-president, A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Stephens, Huntington, Que.

Granum Chicken Show

Clareholm took a few prizes from the fair. R. E. Moffatt won with Buff Orpington, and Duff Munroe with Rhode Island. W. Moffatt cleaned up with Buff Orpingtons. The cold weather prevented many more prizes from being won. Mr. J. J. MacKenzie Leg

Draw For Holmes Cup

Feb. 11. Tucker Williams
Reinecke
Bosse
Bosse

Feb. 12. Dawson Holmes
Reinecke
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Feb. 13. Williams Holmes
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Feb. 14. Holmes Holmes
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Feb. 28. Williams Holmes
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Feb. 29. Williams Holmes
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Feb. 30. Williams Holmes
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DRAW FOR THE TUCKER CUP

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Some Boys

The boys played hockey on Saturday afternoon against Parkland and trimmed the visiting team to a standstill, the score being just 12 to 0. The ice was fast and the boys were all in good shape. The Parkland boys put up a good fight, but were very far outclassed by the locals and could not stop Shanks and Ames, when they rushed, nor could the goal keeper see the fast shots from Soly and Gardner. Referee Fotherstone watched the game and play very closely and no penalties were scored.

Parkland line up: Clareholm Hayes Goal Harvey Bloomfield Point McNeil O.W. Lee Cover Shanks Robertson Rover Ames McAuley Center Soly Hawk Right Gardner Linton Left Amundsen

The Annual Convention of Agricultural Societies

This convention was held in Calgary on Thursday and Friday the 5th and 6th inst. and was attended as usual by J. R. Watt as delegate for Clareholm Society. Several speakers of note were present and not only delivered good addresses but also held out hints for improvement of farms. The Hon. Duncan Marshall in one of his masterly addresses set forth the advantages of Agriculture Societies and also what he thought the most advantageous methods of usefulness for such Societies. The old question of earlier payment of grants came up on the initiative of the Oridale Society who suggested that the government should advance 50 per cent of the grant to each society immediately after the fair. This question is brought up at this Convention year after year but as a rule meets with little support from the Convention. The Hon. Marshall stated that it was impossible for the Government to advance this grant and stated that this grant had to be earned before it was paid and it was necessary for the societies to get the money to pay the first year's dues. The Hon. Marshall stated that the Government was not prepared to advance this grant and stated that this grant had to be earned before it was paid and it was necessary for the societies to get the money to pay the first year's dues.

Indians Vs Clareholm

The Indians were supposed to come on Monday but did not get here until Tuesday. The game was played on Tuesday afternoon from 1:30 until 5 o'clock. That was the time the hockey started and it was hockey. The game was fast from start to finish. The Indians had the best of the game all the time and scored one goal in every way their stick handling and combination rushes were marvellous. The game was inclined to be rough at times but referee, Dad Munro kept everything in order. The score at two thirds time was 6 to 4 for the Indians and 12 to 4 at the close of the game. The line up was:

Clareholm Doherty goal Groves White Thunder point McNeil Devine cover Shanks Rains Chief rover Ames White rover Soly Prairie Hen right Gardner Rabbit Tail left Clark

The Short Course Week at Agricultural College

The short course started Monday Feb. 2nd and was attended by a very large crowd in spite of the cold weather. The forenoon horses were handled by the Earl of Blandford. On the 3rd, Mr. Pearson gave a practical lecture on "Heavy Draft" horses. In the evening Mr. Archy McNeill, the surveyor of Cardville, gave an illustrated lecture on Horticulture.

On Tuesday a still larger crowd was present. "Beef Cattle" was the subject of the day. Demonstration and judging Beef cattle were given by Bruce Wright of Devon. In the evening a lecture on "Veterinary Sciences" was delivered in the assembly room of the College. Wednesday the short course week was closed owing to the very rough and cold weather but was resumed again on Thursday. On Thursday Bruce Wright took charge of Clydesdale horses and Mr. Able and Mr. Pearson handled "Dairy Cattle".

Mr. Able gave demonstration and judging sheep the latter part of the afternoon and in evening of Thursday Mr. Pearson gave a practical lecture on "Dairying". On Friday Mr. Stephen took grain judging. The introduction of Weeks, and Soil Culture, and Mr. W. F. Stevens, of Live Stock Commissioner for the Province of Alberta, took the Identification of Weeks. On Saturday morning Mr. W. F. Stevens took for his subject Hogs and in the afternoon, gave a lecture on "The Care of Hogs". The following notice will be held on Monday and Tuesday with the class the bettering of cattle and hogs. On Wednesday a special invitation was sent to the ladies of the college to attend the college with them. Mr. Stevens took the Cutting up beef and pork, the Rendering lard and the making of Head Cheese and sausages.

In Connection With Methodist Church

The Rev. Arthur Barner Missionary Secretary for Alberta will preach next Sunday February 15th at the following places:

10:30 a. m. Sunday School and 11:30 a. m. Service at Star Line school house. 3:30 p. m. the Sierement of the Lord's Supper will be taken at Budget Plank school house.

Mr. Barnes will meet the members of the Quarterly Official Board, of the Gravelly Mission on Saturday.

Services will be held in the Lutheran Church on Sunday Morning 11 o'clock everyone cordially invited.

Every one is invited to attend.

Notice

"The following farm implements were removed from the South East Quarter of Section 24, Township 14, Range 27, West of the 4th Meridian, near Clareholm recently and any person found storing or retaining these implements after this notice will be legally proceeded if the implements are not returned to the said farm or on or before March 10th.

The undersigned, Binder, One Creek shut plough, One John Deere Plough, One McCormick Mower. Communicate with Box 354 Lethbridge, Alberta.

The Rosary

The success of Rowland Clifford's play, "The Rosary," doesn't even approach an end. Six companies more of this play have been organized and contrary to tradition, "The Rosary" is repeating its last year's success. The unequalled character of the Catholic priest in "The Rosary" leads the way to success for E. Rose's idea, and the in these human interest led in the body of the play formulates the heart interest that will bring success to such ideas as Mr. Rose has conceived to tell the story of "The Rosary." "The Rosary" will be seen at the L.O.O.F. Hall next Tuesday night.

The College

Dr. Tolbot of LaCombe has been lecturing at the Agricultural College on "Veterinary Science" and will give a course of lectures on the same subject from February 23rd to February 28th. Principal Stephens wishes to announce that any one in Clareholm on the surrounding district are very welcome at any of the lectures given by Dr. Tolbot, free of charge. The farmers should not miss this opportunity as from every lecture given by Dr. Tolbot, one can derive a great deal of use in practical farming.

LOVE CONQUERS ALL THINGS

BY ARTHUR APPLIN

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited, London, Melbourne and Toronto

What was the man like? You have met him again, sir, dare say if I saw him I should remember him, but though there seemed something foreign about him, he was English all right.

Clear haven?

The porter shook his head. It seems silly not to know that, but I wouldn't like to be certain. Not he wasn't clean shaven, he hadn't got any of those thick curly beards which he had some hair on his face, it was as if he was starting to grow a beard; a young man, well set up.

And that's all you can tell me? The man nodded. "I was, his language I noticed most, that being my business, perhaps—well, I could have been looking after it. His initials were some of the things I noticed, but they were not, I think there was an 'H' in it."

Salvo's train was on the point of starting. He jumped into a first-class compartment and sat down. He refreshed your memory—give me your name, I may see you again.

Thirty minutes later he was being hurried through the quiet country side towards the wilds of Devon and Somerset. He would not look from his pocket and made a couple of entries. He trusted no one to be so good as he was, so far he was satisfied, but if it had not been for his pocket he would have known he would also have been disappointed—the job was beginning to seem too easy.

He had a letter from the Heisterington number one, right away—any child could have done as much, and the annoying part of it was, that when he reached Heisterington he would come to a full stop. If he were able to discover that Heisterington number one and his luggage had slipped there at half past five, it seemed waste of time to go down there. Obviously he ought to have tried and traced Heisterington back from London to his lodgings or his hotel in London—or, perhaps, to Albert Hall. He had arrived by the early boat train at Charing Cross the same morning. But "his Salvo seemed odd, almost morose, before taking up the line from Paddington, he was not quite sure that this relative Heisterington had really arrived at the Junction.

Salvo had assured him to go to half-past five on the afternoon of September 5, there was only one man of that name. Heisterington number one might have eluded at a wayside station, or another might have fallen or thrown himself from his compartment in the train; he might have been killed or run over. Oh, have—

The first stop was at Exeter. Salvo stroked along the platform and made friends with "le gaffer. He had a pocket full of his initials and the last. He discovered that he always took the 9 a.m. train from Fiddlers' to Minehead; at Fennell's carriage was slipped for Heisterington.

At the next stop, Salvo had another little task to him. He remembered a confirmation travelling on September 5, his destination being Bordenham Junction; he had a very clear recollection of him. Rather short and square in speech, and he was in the carriage when they stopped at the high.

Salvo found Fennell's carriage was a wayside station with a loop line which carried passengers to one or two more places—no one hardly ever went to Fennell's. The solitary official there remembered him, he was a wash.

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first class passenger aboard the train on September 5. He believed him to be Sir George Heisterington of Cranby Hall. In answer to Salvo's question, he said that he had never known Sir George by sight—he wasn't well known about here, as he had lived most of his life abroad. And the American came to the conclusion that Sir George was not popular in his own country.

The train was fifteen minutes late in reaching Bordenham Junction. On his way to the station, he had seen a number of men, but he had not seen Sir George. He had seen a number of men, but he had not seen Sir George. He had seen a number of men, but he had not seen Sir George.

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THE REVIEW, CLARESBOROUGH, ALTA.

How Pins are Manufactured

Solid headed pins were first made in England in the reign of Henry II. Pins were first made in the United States in the reign of George Washington by Jeremiah Whitcomb, a native of Rhode Island. A machine for making solid headed pins was invented in 1824 by a New Hampshire man, but it was not until 1840 that the machine for making pins, such as are in use today, was brought out. From that time on, improvement in the making machine have been made, so that the present day pins are almost entirely without the aid of human hands.

In making pins, a pair of pliers slices the end of a brass wire, which is then on a spool, and straightens it a length of it. The wire runs between steel rollers, which straighten it. The end of this wire is now caught by two clamps and a cutter cuts off enough to make one pin. A small piece of the wire from which the pin is formed is left projecting from the clamps. The head of the pin is not formed by one blow, as in the case of nails, but by three rapid blows of a forming die or hammer, which moves forward about one-eighth of an inch after each blow. If it was struck but once it would be a defective pin.

After the head is formed, the clamps of an inclined plane beneath the head are grooved large enough to allow the wire to pass through. As the wire passes through the groove, the head of the pin is passed through. As the wire passes through the groove, the head of the pin is passed through. As the wire passes through the groove, the head of the pin is passed through.

The cylinder comes in contact with the surface of the wire and moves down the grooves this causes them to turn around and around, so that the revolving pin is turned evenly on all sides. When the pins are made, they are coated with oil perfectly sharpened.

Parson (addressing)—Two rights never made a wrong. You must be a right man to be a right man.

Parson—Now, par, I might say. Parson—Now, par, I might say. Parson—Now, par, I might say. Parson—Now, par, I might say.

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A BRONCHIAL COUGH

is wearing and dangerous because the inflamed, mucus-filled tubes interfere with breathing and the fresh air passes through the throat.

Probably no other remedy affords such prompt and permanent relief as Scott's Emulsion; it checks the cough, heals the linings of the throat and bronchial tubes and soothes the lungs to avert tuberculosis. This point cannot be emphasized too strongly—that Scott's Emulsion has been supplying bronchitis for forty years and will help you.

Be careful to avoid substitutes and insist on SCOTT'S AT ANY DRUG STORE.

Emily Brontë's Looks

Among the tourists who travel through a considerable number of the cathedrals at there, a magnificent example of gothic architecture and in the tower there is an enormous clock which is wound up by the sexton every day, a very true job, as the weights are naturally extremely heavy.

The sexton, however, is a very shrewd fellow, he is always the trippers this wonderful piece of machinery. He is always the trippers this wonderful piece of machinery. He is always the trippers this wonderful piece of machinery.

Corps cripple the feet and mangle the hands, you have relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure within reach of all.

Origin of the Dead Letter Office

This was the reason for neglecting its use in the dead letter office, as it is often called, and an office in the return of letters, it was originally started in order to where to be sent all letters, etc., addressed to people who turned out to be dead.

Yes, there are people who imagine as to be mysteriously connected with the past, and some time ago received a peculiar letter from one of the dead.

It was indeed, the quick reply, and I knew as little about the other.

Dealing With a Lunatic

In Thomas More's "Utopia," Sir Thomas More had a garden and gatehouse, and as there was a pleasant view of the country, he had a house, he used frequently to sit there, much of his life before he would think of leaving.

Many people get their first rise in the morning by the assistance of an electric bell.

Some people dream of fame, others keep awake and achieve it.

Good Substitute

Why have you not come to my house, you prematurely married man, you have the wife home. You are breaking up my table.

Early Divided

The bear was divided into sixty animals because the number sixty can be evenly divided by two, three, four, five, six, ten, twelve, fifteen, twenty and thirty.

A Columbus high school has banned the mooncake. When we went to school the tenth boys in the class would have attended to that.

A Penman workman won \$12,000 in a lottery and spent it in two months in the city of New York.

It is going to be a great hardship for some men of wealth to be compelled to have their fortunes administered under a pure army act.

Getting up early in the morning to see the sunrise is a habit of a man's character, perhaps.

Don't Look Old Before Your Time

This backache, so common among men, brings with it the swollen chest, the headache, tired muscles, poor sleep, and the youthful body is no more potent.

There is a reason why you should be so unfortunate, when you have at your disposal the remedy which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been giving for over 40 years as a remedy for ailments peculiar to women. We have them.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

HAROLD AND SEVERELY

Salvo had assured him to go to half-past five on the afternoon of September 5, there was only one man of that name. Heisterington number one might have eluded at a wayside station, or another might have fallen or thrown himself from his compartment in the train; he might have been killed or run over. Oh, have—

The first stop was at Exeter. Salvo stroked along the platform and made friends with "le gaffer. He had a pocket full of his initials and the last. He discovered that he always took the 9 a.m. train from Fiddlers' to Minehead; at Fennell's carriage was slipped for Heisterington.

At the next stop, Salvo had another little task to him. He remembered a confirmation travelling on September 5, his destination being Bordenham Junction; he had a very clear recollection of him. Rather short and square in speech, and he was in the carriage when they stopped at the high.

Salvo found Fennell's carriage was a wayside station with a loop line which carried passengers to one or two more places—no one hardly ever went to Fennell's. The solitary official there remembered him, he was a wash.

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first class passenger aboard the train on September 5. He believed him to be Sir George Heisterington of Cranby Hall. In answer to Salvo's question, he said that he had never known Sir George by sight—he wasn't well known about here, as he had lived most of his life abroad. And the American came to the conclusion that Sir George was not popular in his own country.

The train was fifteen minutes late in reaching Bordenham Junction. On his way to the station, he had seen a number of men, but he had not seen Sir George. He had seen a number of men, but he had not seen Sir George.

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How Pins are Manufactured

Solid headed pins were first made in England in the reign of Henry II. Pins were first made in the United States in the reign of George Washington by Jeremiah Whitcomb, a native of Rhode Island. A machine for making solid headed pins was invented in 1824 by a New Hampshire man, but it was not until 1840 that the machine for making pins, such as are in use today, was brought out. From that time on, improvement in the making machine have been made, so that the present day pins are almost entirely without the aid of human hands.

In making pins, a pair of pliers slices the end of a brass wire, which is then on a spool, and straightens it a length of it. The wire runs between steel rollers, which straighten it. The end of this wire is now caught by two clamps and a cutter cuts off enough to make one pin. A small piece of the wire from which the pin is formed is left projecting from the clamps. The head of the pin is not formed by one blow, as in the case of nails, but by three rapid blows of a forming die or hammer, which moves forward about one-eighth of an inch after each blow. If it was struck but once it would be a defective pin.

After the head is formed, the clamps of an inclined plane beneath the head are grooved large enough to allow the wire to pass through. As the wire passes through the groove, the head of the pin is passed through. As the wire passes through the groove, the head of the pin is passed through.

The cylinder comes in contact with the surface of the wire and moves down the grooves this causes them to turn around and around, so that the revolving pin is turned evenly on all sides. When the pins are made, they are coated with oil perfectly sharpened.

Parson (addressing)—Two rights never made a wrong. You must be a right man to be a right man.

Parson—Now, par, I might say. Parson—Now, par, I might say. Parson—Now, par, I might say. Parson—Now, par, I might say.

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Emily Brontë's Looks

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

H. O. Haslam

Barister, Notary, Etc.
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Fred Langmuir

Barister, Solicitor, Notary Public, etc.

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Milliners and Dressmakers

Mrs. Ayling will open her new hair and
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 between the first and second streets in
 Clareholm.
 PARLORS—Bathrooms, etc., on second floor
 of new building.

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Under leadership of Prof. Laitan

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 Clareholm, Alberta.

W. YOUNGER, E. A. BREWER,
 Clareholm, Alta. Stewards, Alberta.

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 for the purpose of carrying on a
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 ness. Your patronage is requested
 and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

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 fession to day has its specialists.
 We are Specialists in Morts. We
 know what the public desires. We
 know how to satisfy these de-
 sires. We claim to be judges of
 what animals will yield the
 choicest meats and we govern
 our buying accordingly. You get
 the benefit of our experience.
 We keep track of the changing
 seasons so that we may anticipate
 your wants. Every service we
 can render you in buying we are
 glad and prompt to do. These
 are some of the reasons why we
 are every day adding to the list
 of our satisfied customers.

D. P. WILLIAMS

THE CASH SHOP

Phone 11

Fresh and Clean Meats, Fish and
 Poultry in Season

THE COST OF LIVING

The Fiscal Policy has Little Effect—
 High Prices Universal Today

It is frequently asserted in these
 days, when everybody is discussing the
 high cost of living, that the country's
 fiscal policy accounts for a great part
 of the increase. Careful examination
 of the economic history of not only
 Canada, but the United States, and
 also of European countries shows that
 one of high prices have prevailed
 under low tariff and low prices under
 high tariff, as well as high prices
 under high tariff. Under certain con-
 ditions the tariff may be a factor in
 the cost of living, but as far as man-
 ufacturing products in Canada are con-
 sidered statistics do not support the
 contention that the products of tariff
 protected industries in Canada are in-
 creasing in price.

In 1912 one of Canada's pioneer
 carriage companies produced about 30
 buggies, which they sold from \$10
 to \$15 each. In 1913 their output was
 12,000, and they were able to offer the
 former a buggy at the cost they had
 paid for it. In 1914 they were able to
 receive \$10 for it. In 1915 the price
 of sugar was nine cents per pound
 retail. Today it is six or seven cents.
 Wheat in 1915 was about \$2.75 a bushel,
 while today the farmer is able to get a
 better price in every respect and that
 will do the same work for \$125.
 Wheat that sold for \$10 in 1913 is
 reselling today at \$10 to \$15. In view
 of these facts and numerous other
 examples that could be quoted, it
 seems evident that the cost of
 living has not increased very much
 by reason of the increased cost of
 manufactured goods.

HOME MARKET NEGLECT

A Prominent Grain Grower Complains
 —Opportunities in Calgary Market

One of our leading officers of the
 United Farmers of Alberta has an open
 letter to his fellow-growers, which
 appeared in the "Grain Growers"
 Guide of October 1st, makes some
 very pointed criticisms of the attitude
 of some of those who are offering
 produce for sale at the Grain Growers'
 booth in the Calgary market. After
 dealing specifically with the mistake
 and neglect that characterizes the mar-
 keting of some of the produce, he
 offers the following sane and timely
 advice:

"The farmer throughout Western
 Canada casts longing eyes at the dis-
 tance, and wishes he could get
 only get them. He would make all
 kinds of money, yet here in the city
 of Calgary a direct opportunity for
 him to do so is open. He can go
 direct to the consumer without any
 middle man, and the above state-
 ment, fully described, is what he sends
 to the market. He is not a dealer,
 any wonder that the wholesaler and
 retailer will not accept shipments of
 grain when they are liable to
 suffer from the rubbish of that kind
 as the Grain Growers' Grain Com-
 pany was last Saturday? With the
 possibility of being favored with such
 stuff as that, one cannot blame the
 wholesaler and the retailer for going
 down to far off California, Oregon,
 Washington and British Columbia for
 stuff grown equally well or even bet-
 ter in Alberta, the only difference
 being that in those States the whole-
 saler knows he is dealing with men
 who will ship nothing but the best,
 who will put it up in good shape and
 pack it carefully so that it will not
 be damaged in a journey of even
 thousands of miles, whereas, if one
 may judge from last Saturday's ex-
 hibit—bad enough has already been
 said about that. If last Saturday is
 to be taken as representative of what
 Alberta farmers can do, the sooner
 the U.F.A. ceases to work for the es-
 tablishment of open markets and co-
 operative distributing centres, the
 better for the reputation of the pro-
 vince.

Calgary's increase in population is
 assured, particularly when one bears
 in mind the great industrial develop-
 ment that is taking place in and
 around the city. Every new industry
 means adult employees, and most of
 them have wives and families to house
 and feed and clothe. The Calgary
 market is bound to show a corre-
 sponding increase in growth and op-
 portunity as long as the present trade
 conditions are maintained. It was never
 fore that the farmers who are supply-
 ing the Calgary households with food
 products should cultivate the market.
 Greater attention to the business of pro-
 duction and marketing is their im-
 mediate problem, rather than striving
 after foreign markets, which take
 longer to develop, and therefore offer
 greater difficulties in placing their
 produce properly before the consumer.

The Saskatchewan Trusts' Warehouse
 Building Co., capital \$100,000, will
 erect a brick factory in Saskatoon.
 Sask.

PULP AND PAPER:
WESTERN MARKET

Opportunities For Developing This In-
 dustry to Meet Requirements of
 Western Papers

The Western Prairies and the in-
 terior and eastern parts of British
 Columbia are yet without a paper or
 pulp mill although approximately
 3,600 carloads of paper of all kinds
 passed into and through the city of
 Vancouver during the year 1912 for
 use in Western Canada.

For the fiscal year ending the 31st
 of March, 1913, Canada imported
 paper and manufactures of paper,
 valued at \$3,317,253, of which \$1,301,-
 158 came from the United Kingdom,
 and \$2,016,100 from the United States,
 valued at \$1,912,416, in that group,
 or more than half the total was ex-
 ported in manufactures to the United
 States. In other words Canada con-
 sumed some 25,000 tons of paper,
 24 per cent of the average capacity now
 operating and for the quantity of
 cardboard exported the owners re-
 ceived \$6,855,525, whereas, had the
 25,000 tons of pulpwood been manu-
 factured in the Dominion it would
 have produced approximately 73,310
 tons of pulp, which at the average
 price per ton of exported wood pulp
 in 1912 was \$17.10, it would have
 realized \$1,252,694. The actual price
 received was \$6,855,525, showing a
 loss to the Dominion (which would in-
 clude profit to the manufacturer and
 the cost of converting the material
 into pulp) of \$5,602,830, and under-
 standing this cost of manufacture, in
 the form of wages, material, etc., would
 be a source of wealth to the country
 in general.

Available Timber

In the interior and eastern parts of
 British Columbia, and more especially
 along the lines of the
 Pacific railway through the Crow's
 Nest Pass, as well as in the central
 parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and
 Manitoba, there are large areas of
 valuable timber available. In addition
 to this there are nearby waterways
 and railways transport to make
 easily obtainable suitable locations
 for mills and economically methods of
 handling both the raw material and the
 finished product.

The West so far appears to have
 been badly neglected by the capitalists
 and manufacturer in this respect.
 With the continuation of only normal
 growth in population it can readily
 be seen that a large and increasing
 market is developing for paper and
 its various manufactures. Even with
 the cessation of the present export
 of the raw product millions of dollars
 annually would be earned in the coun-
 try, but to that must be added the
 fact that by the larger area of the
 Dominion has not yet been thor-
 oughly investigated for this particular purpose.

Market for Paper

In Western Canada there are over
 80 daily and weekly newspapers and
 magazines published with a weekly
 and monthly circulation of over
 1,000,000 copies. The construction
 of new railroad lines continues
 at the rate of 1,000 miles or more
 per annum (branch and main lines),
 and new towns are opened up at the
 rate of 150 to 400 each year. The
 larger proportion of these towns grow
 into the newspaper stage at a very
 early date. The demand for paper of
 all kinds within the next ten years
 will be enormous, and should be the
 means of supporting a large number
 of paper mills, as well as building up
 thriving communities.

Western Canada has the wood and
 the water powers. It also has the
 rivers and streams for driving the
 logs, and means of transportation by
 rail is getting more efficient and easy
 of access year by year. Pulp and
 paper can be produced as economically
 in the West as in any other part of
 the Dominion. It is an industry which
 will stand the fullest investigation.
 The market's demand is incessant
 and growing yearly by leaps.

While the development of the pulp
 and paper industries in Western Can-
 ada has not been as rapid as we
 would like to see it, there is bound
 to be a more rapid development in the
 next few years under the stable
 national policy that the Dominion and
 Provincial Governments have adopted
 with respect to the manufacture of
 paper. It is safer to go slow now
 and maintain a firm policy along na-
 tional lines than to permit the large
 mills in Wisconsin and other places
 south of the line to exploit the Cana-
 dian market without restrictions.
 Moreover, the Canadian capitalist must
 hasten the development of paper mills
 in the West, and take advantage of
 the great home market there is there
 for paper products.

PAPER MONEY.

It Was First Issued by Count de Ten-
 dilla at Alhambra.

The Count de Tendilla, while being
 by the Moors in the fortress of Al-
 hambra, was destitute of gold and sil-
 ver wherewith to pay his soldiers, who
 began to murmur, as they had not the
 means of purchasing the necessaries of
 life from the people of the town.
 In this dilemma, says the historian,
 "what does this most ingenious com-
 mander? He takes a number of little
 morsels of paper on which he inscribes
 various names, such as gold and sil-
 ver, and then with his own hand and
 these he did not give to the sol-
 diery in payment of their pay. 'How,
 you will say, are soldiers to be paid
 with scraps of paper?' Even so, and
 well said, no, as I will presently make
 manifest, for the count issued a
 proclamation ordering the inhabitants
 to take those morsels of paper for the
 full amount inscribed, promising to re-
 deem them at a future time with gold
 and silver. Thus by subtle and most
 ingenious artifice did this cavalier
 turn worthless paper into precious gold
 and silver and make his late imperi-
 oled army at once money."
 The historian adds: "The Count de
 Tendilla redeemed his promises like a
 loyal knight, and this miracle, as it ap-
 peared in the eyes of the world, Al-
 hambra, is the first instance on record
 of paper money."

GETTING UP STEAM.

A Young Engineer's Answer to a Gruff
 and Persistent Examiner.

A bright young fellow came up for
 the regular examination for the
 Annapolis one day, and the judges
 asked him the usual questions, which
 he answered readily and correctly. At
 one point the usual question came up
 about the steam engine.
 "How do you say you proved to get
 up steam?"
 The candidate glibly described the
 process of building the fire, testing the
 water in the boilers and all that.
 "And then?" inquired the examiner.
 The young fellow twisted his cap in
 his hands and thought up a few more
 details.
 "And then?" repeated the examiner
 more sternly, turning his head and
 looking at the candidate.
 "I should look up the boiler and think I
 am ready to go home if the boiler
 comes out."—New York Sun.

Messed the Book Collectors.

Some years ago a cruel war was
 played on the ardent devotees of
 bookshelves catalogues. A number of
 well known books were sold by the
 Reunion to a catalogue of a small
 library to be sold at Blanche, a small
 town near Lyons. There were only 200
 items in the catalogue, but all these
 were unique examples, for it was an-
 nounced: "The late owner, de Por-
 ce, would destroy any book in his
 collection if he ascertained that an-
 other copy existed." Catalogues, as
 may be imagined, caused a sensation
 in the book world, and a great num-
 ber of collectors, including representatives of
 several of the most famous libraries, were
 pointed for the sale of the books of
 Blanche, only to find that both de Por-
 ce and his bibliophilic library were
 quite London Chronic.

Six of One, Half Dozen of the Other.
 One of the most curious of the
 curiosities of life in Tripoli, as in other
 Mohammedan countries, is the condi-
 tion of the vegetable kingdom.
 Some of the richer classes live in in-
 tegrated idleness, the poor in even more
 ignorance and constant. It directed
 droggery. A missionary for whom the
 wife of a minister was preparing sup-
 per noticed that the net aside in a
 furnace was a small part of the tea
 and sugar.

"Why do you do that?" was asked.
 "Oh," said the woman, "I must pro-
 vide against the day when my husband
 may divorce me."
 She then made the startling an-
 nouncement that she was her hus-
 band's sixth wife and that he was her
 sixth husband—Christian Herald.

Courage in Elephants.
 An elephant with a good mouth
 gives perhaps the best instance of
 disciplined courage—courage, that is,
 which persists in the face of knowl-
 edge and disinclination to be seen in
 the animal world. They will submit
 day after day to have painful wounds
 dressed in obedience to the orders
 of their keepers, and their intention is
 not to understand the point and far
 too great for him to trick them into a
 belief that he is a cunning animal
 but will face danger more readily at
 man's bidding—London Spectator.

Careful.
 He would have killed her in a
 warm embrace, but she saved him
 once.
 "You trust my heart?" he protested.
 "Better this heart," she answered.
 "Than my own."—London Daily Mail.

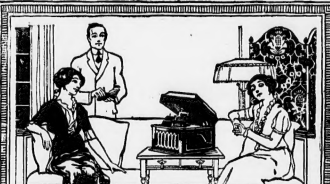
Swim of the Turbot.
 The skin of the turbot, when cleaned,
 stretched and dried, is used by the
 Sheridan peasants to form window
 shutters.
 Our friends determine to go as much as
 our devotees our debts—George Lusk.

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OF CANADA

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 Learning to Save
 Money?

Each maturing son and
 daughter should have a
 personal Savings Account in the Union Bank
 of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly,
 and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an
 education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable
 in later life.

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To begin with, it is perfect. To the
 end it remains perfect—the Edison—
Blue Amberol Record

No musical-mechanical triumph has approached this re-
 markable invention of Edison. The new composition
 of which it is made catches and holds the natural beauty
 of tone of the world's greatest singers, orchestras and bands,
 and holds it after you have played it over 3,000 times.

The Blue Amberol is a per-
 fectly, practically unbreakable
 record that reproduces in an
 amazing way the art of the per-
 formers. Don't miss the oppor-
 tunity to hear it played at some
 Edison Phonograph and Records are sold by

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ARE YOU PREPARED?
 Should the happy greetings of the
 New Year change in an instant to
 the harsh alarm of "FIRE!"
 and in an hour the fire-breathing
 your beautiful home into a heap of
 smoking ruins, have you a fire
 insurance policy, which will re-
 build your home or replace your
 loss and bring back the lost cheer
 to you and to your loved ones?
 If not, the wisest gift you
 can make to your family is a fire
 insurance policy. So T. L. Ber-
 nard at once. Afterwards would be
 too late.

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I have gone to considerable expense in building a splendid floor and making other
 improvements to the Rex Theatre, Clareholm, in order to give the best possible
 entertainment and to make everyone who will patronize it feel that they are getting
 the best of the best.

J. W. McLean, Manager.

BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

Society Event of the Season

A Superb Play Coming to our Town Feb. 14



THE STORY OF THE PLAY

The story of the play is simple enough. Mr. Robert Stafford, a man of wealth, possessing the character and instincts of the born gentleman, falls in love with a poor telephone operator, Miss Virginia Blinn, a young woman of character and high ideals. Her refusal of his many invitations to partake of his pleasures only increases Mr. Stafford's love for her. Finally he invites her, together with a sister, Fanny, and her intended brother-in-law, James Gilbey to his home, and here Mr. Stafford confesses his love for her and pleads with her to marry him, for he is sure that if she loves no one else and holds him even in affectionate regard, the warmth of his affection will soon make her love him.

They are married and live together for two years. Every luxury which a husband can shower upon a wife he showers upon her. A beautiful home, a yacht, a box at the opera, automobiles, trips abroad. Hereon takes the happy-go-lucky James Gilbey, her brother-in-law, into his office, paying him a salary entirely out of proper-ty to his ability, just to please his wife. But, in spite of all these attentions, a growing spirit of discontent keeps at heart strings. She sees her husband is true, for he is remarkably attentive and affectionate. But of late he has succumbed to a habit of drinking to excess, and at such times he has given evidence of a growing disposition to degrade her which fills her with shame and dismay. Sober, he is a courteous, considerate gentleman; drink, his usual calm dignity gives way to a spirit of exaltation of amiable and genial humor, which lasts as long as he can have his way, but the moment he is crossed in his desires the dictator and domineering character of the man, so successfully concealed when sober, is displayed, and he will stop at nothing to have his way.

On one particular evening Mr. Stafford comes home exalted and inflamed by drink. He is pleasant and amiable enough until his wife refuses to drink to a toast which he desires

to propose to her. The best in him is aroused and he attempts by force to compel her to do his bidding. When this fails, he asserts his legal authority as husband to compel her to obey him. This she scornfully rejects, with the assertion that the husband who would aim such authority confesses that he no longer possesses the only authority which exists in marriage—the moral one. Goaded to desperation by her persistent refusal, he resorts to the charge that she is the only authority which exists in marriage—the moral one. Goaded to desperation by her persistent refusal, he resorts to the charge that she is the only authority which exists in marriage—the moral one. Goaded to desperation by her persistent refusal, he resorts to the charge that she is the only authority which exists in marriage—the moral one.

On the following morning, when he is sober, she makes known her determination. She will neither forget nor forget the insult he has offered her for that she has been "bought and paid for," for this strikes at the very character and dignity of womanhood. He is thoroughly repentant and begs her pardon. He reminds her that he was drunk and not responsible when he said it; but she rightfully reminds him that the very fact that he made it when his reason no longer controlled his actions revealed all the more clearly how he really felt towards her. She would therefore remain with him on one condition; he must not erase this feeling from his heart but he could keep it concealed by remaining sober. She would therefore exact a promise from him, as the condition upon which she would remain, and that was that he must never drink again.

He denies her the right to make this demand. She asserts her right to the demand, and she leaves him with the vow that she will never return to him until he has sent her for or come for her, an act which will be a confession that he will comply with her demand. He pleads with her to remain. He points out to her how he became accustomed to her love, and that she can no longer live as

she did before her marriage. He offers to make her an allowance, but she refused all his advances and leaves him with nothing as she came to him with nothing.

Three months later Mrs. Stafford obtained a humble position as sales lady at a modest salary, and together with her sister and brother-in-law, she lives in a humble apartment to maintain a more or less constant struggle. She is constantly importuned to return to her husband, but she refuses every plea, as her self-respect is of greater importance to her than the material things which her surrender would bring her. James her brother-in-law, now resorts to a little deception to bring the husband and wife together. He sends for Mr. Stafford, and leaves him under the impression that Mrs. Stafford has sent for him. In the meantime Mrs. Stafford comes from her day's toil thoroughly exhausted by the monotonous and tiring work. Just as she goes to her own room to change her clothes and rest, Mr. Stafford enters, and when she returns to the living room again and sees her husband there, smiling and with outstretched arms to receive her, she falls into his arms. She again professes her deep love for him, especially because of the sacrifice he has made in coming to her unbidden, and he, immediately perceiving the ruse that has been practiced upon them both, though he does not reveal his discovery, tells her how he had fought and stretched arms to receive her, she falls into his arms. She again professes her deep love for him, especially because of the sacrifice he has made in coming to her unbidden, and he, immediately perceiving the ruse that has been practiced upon them both, though he does not reveal his discovery, tells her how he had fought and stretched arms to receive her, she falls into his arms.

Now could promise her that he will never drink again, but he will make himself worthy of her. She, too, discovers the deception which has been practiced to bring them together, but the idea of her husband is so earnest, and his admission that as she did not send for him she had therefore really won the victory, is so convincing, that she forgets and forgives him and then returns to him again and renders complete and permanent the happiness that should exist between husband and wife.

JOAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Beatrice Harnden has been elected to the council of the English Society of Women Journalists.

Mrs. A. W. Waring will not return to America this season. She engaged a passage to North Berwick, Scotland for the autumn golfing season and will entertain large house parties.

Miss Anna Maria Williams, the pupil of the kindergarten system of Philadelphia, her native city.

Miss Olive Conger has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. She has been employed in the customs division in the treasury department and was graduated last May from the Washington Law college.

Mrs. Oyam, president of the Norwegian Women's Suffrage association and of the Norwegian Women's Sunday association, has just been decorated by the king of Norway with a gold medal. This honor was bestowed on Mrs. Oyam because of her services in working against tuberculosis.

The Writers.

Booth Tarkington in his student days at Princeton had a decided gift for sketching and notably illustrated what he wrote.

Robert W. Chambers began his career as a draftsman and interior decorator in New York and at Julius's academy in Paris.

Ray Stannard Baker has recently moved from East Lansing, Mich., to Amherst, Mass. He does his writing in Amherst, but goes to his office in New York at regular intervals of about a week.

Charles Dutton Loomis, the humorist, studied drawing at the Brooklyn Institute along with William, Vernon, Remington and Peter Newell and at one time under an assumed name gave a musical chuck talk on a roadside art.

ZA-ZAR.

Sultana of Coast of India Rich in Cash and Valuable.

The Sultana of Zanzibar, just off the coast of central Africa, comprises four islands—Zanzibar, Pemba, Mafia and Lamu. This Sultana produces such a number of the cloves of the world. The climate and soil of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are peculiarly adapted to the growing of this important article. Many of the trees 60 years old, although most of the clove plantations on Zanzibar Island date from 1872 when a terrible cyclone swept over it, being carried away to the trees.

Clove trees begin to bear about January or February, and the picking is done any time after July, continuing for about four months, as the trees ripen irregularly. When the leaves have been picked they are exposed on mats to the sun for six or seven days, and are then sent to the custom house where the Government exacts an export duty of 25 per cent. The crop is a very uncertain one, a heavy yield one year and comparatively nothing the next. The bulk of the cloves are bought by American, German and Indian firms, and are sent to Bombay, Hamburg and London. Most of the cloves are used in distilling of cloves, which in turn is employed in the manufacture of irons, perfumes, confectioneries, etc.

A great product of Zanzibar is copra, which is the dried interior of the coconut. The coconut trees grow throughout the Sultana without cultivation; and is sold by the merchant on the coast. One tree will yield from 100 to 120 nuts a year. The nuts are split open and dried in the sun for several days, when the product is ready for shipment. France consumes most of the copra, which is used in the manufacture of soap, oil cakes, etc.

Approached from the ocean the city of Zanzibar presents a beautiful picture. The snow-white Arab houses are set against a background of soft tropical green; lying close to the shore are the hundreds of native dhows with their quaint sails, while farther out, in the deep waters, are the foreign ships. A prominent building on the waterfront is the palace of the Sultan, which suggests a hotel at one of the Atlantic watering places, with its wide verandas and square towers. Back of the palace are the remains of the old fort erected by the Portuguese, and here and there are to be seen the figs of the colonnades of the various houses.

All Sir Hamoud, the present Sultan of Zanzibar, is a young man. He succeeded his father in 1902, when just 17 years old, and until his majority the Sultana was under a regent. The Sultan was educated in England and speaks English fluently, as well as French, Arabic and Swahili. He is a great traveler and spends much of his time in Europe; he has a town palace, and several country palaces, to one of which he usually retires during the hot season.

The Sultana is a British protectorate, under the Foreign Office.

Source of the Microbes.

"The germ theory, thanks to the study of bacteria in the schools, is familiar even to our children," said Dr. Charles L. Allen, president of Saskatchewan University, in an address at Selkirk.

"Two little units of Selkirk played in their mother's kitchen this school day while the clock tolled some water. Hearing the sound of the bell, they flew over the gas range. 'What's in that pot?' asked the first young one."

"'Water,' said the second. 'Junk water.'"

"'What is the gas I hear, then, mother?'"

A Good Resolution



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J. A. MITCHELL, Prop.

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A full line of New Prints and Glazed good quality and nice patterns to select from.

Another large shipment of Stevens' Latest shades and shades, call and see them.

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Fur Coats, Cloth Coats, Boys' and Felt Shoes

Our Spring Shoes for Men arrived this week. Tan and Black Calf Button; Tan and Black, Lace; garoe and Vici Kids.

Prices to suit your purse \$5 \$5.50, \$6.00

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For the month of February I am offering extra special prices for Cash. Come in and let me quote my price on anything you want.

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Those who entrust their meat business to us are assured of Full Weight, Best Quality Meat, Cleanly Handled, and Promptly Delivered. We believe that is what will bring your trade to us and hold you as our customer. That is the service we are giving and our patrons are not dealing with us now. GIVE US A TRIAL. The Central Meat Market is here to set a standard of service. Phone. Orders are promptly filled. (Phone 15)

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D. RAMAGE, Prop.

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COMMUNITY SILVER

We have just opened up a new shipment of this beautiful substance. TEA SPOONS, TABLE SPOONS, DESSERT SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS, GOLD MEAT FORKS and numerous other useful pieces.

Remember we sell you these goods at the established retail price set by the Company

We carry Bellman's plate also, it is a complete line made by the Ontario Company.

ASK TO SEE THESE GOODS
G. M. GODLEY
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Shate Grinder
completes. They also undertake all kinds of general woodwork, storm doors and windows made to order. Bent carriage wheels, hand-welded spokes, tires, moccasins, tongues, etc., always in stock.

Rees & Jeans
(Successors to A. F. Boniface)

\$1800

WILL BUY

LARGE WHITE HOUSE NEAR THE PARK ASSOCIATION'S GROUNDS.

For Terms—Write H. L. WASS, Manager, Bonville, Alta., or the Review Office, Claresholm, Alta.

Agents wanted

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"CANADA'S GREATEST SUBSIDIES"

Hardy fruit trees, Small Fruits, Rhubarbs, Seed Potatoes, Seedlings and rooted Cuttings for windbreaks, Shrubs, Evergreens, Bulbs etc.

Tested and recommended by WESTERN EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

Highest commission paid. Handsome free outfit. Send for Particulars and start now.

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L. G. Shortreed, Publisher.

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One year, in Canada \$1.50
One year, to United States 2.00
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Thursday, Feb. 12th 1914

Auction Sale

PURSUANT to the order of the Court made in a certain action in the District Court of the District of Medicine in which August Simonson is plaintiff and Gregory Aloysius Fath, J. C. C. Threshing Machine Co. and J. L. Connelley are defendants, the North West quarter of Section 14, in Township Fifteen (15), Range Twenty-four (24), West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, reserving to His Majesty, His Successors and Assigns all mines and minerals and the right to work the same, with the offer for sale by public auction on Saturday, the 28th day of February, A. D. 1914, at the hour of 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon at in front of Post Office in the Town of Claresholm. The said quarter section contains 160 acres of which 100 acres are under cultivation.

The quarter section is surrounded by a barbed wire fence. The property is situated 6 1/2 miles from the Village of Champion; 13 miles from Sherwood School House and 6 1/2 miles from the nearest post office, church and railway depot at the Village of Champion aforesaid.

The sale is to be subject to a reserve bid fixed by Court or a Judge thereof. Terms of sale to be 10 per cent cash and the balance within 60 days with out interest.

For further particulars apply to
H. O. Haslam,
Claresholm, Alberta.

Judicial Sale of Farm Lands Near Granum, Alberta

PURSUANT to Judgment and final Order for Sale, the South East Quarter of Section 20, Township 11, Range 24, West of the 4th Meridian, subject to the reservations and conditions contained in the Grant from the Crown and to the existing Right of Way over a portion of the said ground in favor of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat, and Power Company, will be offered for sale with the approbation of a Judge or Master of the Supreme Court of Alberta, by G. R. A. Blair,

Auctioneer, at Granum, on Saturday the 14th day of February, 1914, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

The land is situate eleven miles from Granum, fifteen miles from Granum, and three miles from a C. N. R. Townsite and siding. The Vendor is informed that the land is fenced. It consists of One Hundred and Sixty (160) acres, of which, the whole of which is arable, 110 acres are under crop. The buildings on the land are valued at \$200. The sale is subject to a reserve bid, which has been fixed by the Master in Chambers.

The Auctioneer is at the time of the sale to pay down a deposit of ten per cent of the full purchase price, 50 per cent of the balance to be paid into Court within 60 days without interest, and the remaining 40 per cent either within the same time without interest or secured by a Mortgage on the property in favor of the vendor, payable in two years with interest at the rate of 8 per cent payable half yearly.

In other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

For further particulars apply to
MESSRS. EMERY, NEWELL,
FORD, BOLTON & MOUNT,
Solicitors, Edmonton,
Dated Dec. 30th, 1913. 49-51



Government of the Province of Alberta

NOTICE TO STEAM ENGINEERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that examinations will be held at the undermentioned places by Nat. Marshall. A duly appointed Inspector of Steam Locomotives for the Province of Alberta.

Court House Buildings
Lethbridge, March 5th, 6th and 7th, at 1st Saturday in each month.
Claresholm, March 18th, Wilton Hotel. Sample room.
Staveland, March 19th, Staveland Hotel. Sample room.

At 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of giving Engineers and Apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for Certificates under the provisions of "The Boilers Act," 1912.

Persons not already registered in the Province who may desire application forms, can obtain same by applying to the Department, or to the above named Inspector, and such applications forms must be properly filled out, witnessed, and declared to before a Commissioner or Justice of the Peace before an examination can be granted.

JOHN STOCKS,

Deputy Minister,
Department of Public Works,
Edmonton, Alta.

"Feed and Profit"

We came across two records recently that set us thinking. A Jersey cow that gave a yield of 14,650 pounds of milk and 727 pounds of fat, consumed an average of 124 pounds of molasses per day all year. Another's record was almost identical 128 pounds of molasses per day. Just what the average cow in Canada received as feed is uncertain, but this is certain, that most owners of them would be infinitely better if they got the opportunity and verified on the basis of one pound of grain for every three or four pounds of milk per day that they yield. As the average cow in Canada gives probably only about one hundred

and forty pounds of fat per year, it is a question if she gets an average of three pounds of molasses per day. The two cows noted above received four times this amount and paid for it. More of our cows would pay, that is pay a good profit above the cost of feed, if they got the right feed.

When we find good dairymen willing to give seventy and eighty dollars worth of feed to a cow per year, it means they not only have faith in their own judgment, and in the cow's productive ability, but beyond this, they keep records both of milk and fat produced and, feed consumed, so as to be perfectly certain they don't waste good feed on cows that don't produce.

Feed record forms and a herd record book will be supplied free on application to the dairy division, Ottawa. Make sure each cow pays a good profit this year.

Horse Weighed Ton and a Half

The weight of what was said to have been the heaviest horse ever known was 3,000 pounds. This horse, a Clydesdale, was exhibited in New York in 1880.

It was twenty-one and one-half tons high and although only five years old measured thirty inches round the arm, forty-five inches round the stifle or knee joint, ninety-five inches girth, thirty-four and a half round the hind, and eleven feet round in length. It was of perfect proportions, with a head thirty-six inches in length.

A French authority gives the weight of horses as follows: Excellent ponies, which have an average weight of 140 pounds, the weight of horses varies from 950 to 1,500 pounds. The weight of cart horses varies between 1,100 and 1,400 pounds. The weight of city and coach horses, which is about the same as that of oxen, varies between 900 pounds and 1,050 pounds. These weights are for adult animals.

5,000 Facts About Canada

Do you know Canada? A novel and unique mine of information is found in the popular booklet, "5,000 Facts About Canada," just issued for 1914, and compiled by Frank Veigh, the well-known statistical authority on things Canadian. This new edition shows a marked advance over previous issues in an increase of new data, a handsome cover, a revised map, and improved paper. The publication contains all the essential facts of Canada's progress in a year, under such chapter heads as Agriculture, Arts, Banking, Census, Mining, Manufacturing, Trade, etc., while striking tables of comparisons present a fascinating record of our national development. Its wide circulation is easily understood when its value is realized, for it presents the Dominion in a nutshell a ready reference encyclopedia of facts and figures. It may be had by sending 25 cents to The Canadian Facts Publishing Co., 385 Huron St., Toronto, or from news dealers.

To the Farmers

Principal Stephen of the Agricultural College has been appointed judge at the Provincial Seed Fair which will be held in Calgary on the 18th, 19th and 20th, of this month. The purpose of this fair is to bring as many exhibits as possible from every part of the province into competition. Any one wishing to make entries for this Big Fair can receive entry forms either at the "Review" office or at the Agricultural College.

Never Idle

IN STRUGGLE TO RESTORE PEACE IN MEXICO

Long Beach Jan. 23—Predicting that the Constitution would establish law and order in Mexico within four months after the United States lifted its embargo on the exportation of arms to the rebels, Major General Schoolfield, British army officer and student of Mexican affairs, last night related inside history to the 120 persons present for his lecture in Methodist church.

Our friends will confer a favor by notifying this office of the presence of guests, of visits made to other places, and of any other matters of interest. The editor would like to make note of all social affairs, but needs your help to "gather them in."

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CLARESHOLM BRANCH: SYDNEY DAWSON, Manager.



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Author of Janice Meredith, Alice of Old Vincennes, The Prisoner of Zenda, David Harmer, The Spenders, Etc.

Under the auspices of Foxhill Lodge No. 18, L.O.O.F.

One Night, Tuesday, Feb. 17, '13
The GREAT New York, Chicago and Boston Success

SYNOPSIS OF PLAY
ACT I. Dawn in front of Brown's country house, West Chester, N. Y.
The hours I spent with their dear heart.
As in a storm of words to me.
ACT II. One hour later, Brown Wilson's study.
I count them over, every one a part.
My roses? My roses?
ACT III. Brown Wilson's study the next morning.
I feel each word under the end, and there a cross is hung.
ACT IV. Outside the chapel one year later.
I kneel and lead and strive at last to know the Cross, sweetheart!

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